UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/098,279	06/16/1998	C. DOUGLASS THOMAS	ATC97-1	3931

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2613	

DATE MAILED: 08/31/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/098,279	THOMAS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tung Vo	2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>03</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 May 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,5,7-9,11-18,26-31,39-44,47-50 and 52-66* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) *3,6,10,19-25,32-38 and 51* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,5,7-9,11-18,26-31,39-44,47-50 and 52-66* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
                                            Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   6) ☐ Other: _____.
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   In view of the Appeal brief filed on 05/26/2005 and the Appeal Conference conducted on

08/11/2005 with supervisors, Mehrdad Dastouri and Chris Kelley, and examiner, Tung Vo, the

final rejection dated 08/25/2004 has been withdrawn. The Office Action is set forth below.

It is noted in the Appeal Conference that claims 26-31, 39-44, 47-50, 52-66 have similar

subject matters as indicated in claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-18. Therefore, claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-

18, 26-31, 39-44, 47-50, and 52-66 are considered in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-18, 26-31, 39-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ng (US 5,731,832) in view of Maeno (US 5,283,644).

Re claims 1, 8, 13-15, 26, and 39, Ng teaches a surveillance method for operating a

general purpose computer to provide remote surveillance of an internal area of a building,

comprising:

receiving a surveillance image from a local camera directed at the internal area of the

building *(Note a camera (14 of fig. 1) captures an image (16 of fig. 1) and then provides to a*

processor (12 of fig. 1) for processing; see also col. 3, lines 34-44);

a general purpose computer (fig. 2) for comparing the surveillance image with a reference

image to produce a comparison result *(Note the difference logic circuit (68 of fig. 3) of the image*

processor (60 of fig. 3) compares a current image with the reference image to provide the

comparison result to generate an alarm condition by Detector and Alarm Generator (74 of fig.

3); see also col. 6, lines 18-28),

detecting presence of an activity condition based on the comparison result *(Note a*

detector (74 of fig. 3) is detecting motion that occurs (present) in the current image; see also col.

6, lines 29-47),

notifying an interested user of the activity condition when the presence of the activity

condition is detected *(Note the detector (74 of fig. 3) outputs signals (notification) to activate*

alarms, contact a security service, or perform other functions in response to detection of motion

in the image, wherein the detection of motion automatically contact a local police department, a

security service, or particular employees or managers of the building ; see also col. 4, lines 46-

49, and col. 6, lines 40-47),

wherein said notifying includes at least transmitting the surveillance image to a remote

computer *(police department includes a computer fig. 2)*over a global computer network (col. 4,

lines 40-42) automatically when the activity condition is detected *(Note the modem (28 of fig. 1)*

can transmit the image captured from the camera (14 of fig. 1) at the time the motion is detected

to a remote location, see col. 4, lines 52- 57), and

wherein said transmitting includes forming an electronic mail message (Note *other*

message would obviously be considered as an electronic mail message being transmitted over

the network (30 of fig. 1) using a telephone line and/or modem; see also col4. lines 49-51; and

the modem would be obviously used to access Internet or Network) having a predetermined

mailing address *(Note col. 4, lines 43- 49, shows the police department, security service,*

particular individuals, or organizations that are considered as the predetermined mailing

address), and the predetermined mailing address being associated with the interested user

(security person, police officer, employee, or manager), and

electronically mailing *(transmission over modem is obviously considered electrically*

mailing) the surveillance image to the remote computer over the network using the electronic

mail message *(Note the modem (28 of fig. 1) can transmit the image to the remote location over*

the communication medium (30 of fig. 1) when the motion detection occurs).

It is noted that Ng teaches the system using modem *(28 of fig. 1)* and network *(30 of fig.*

1) for transmitting audible alarm, visual alarm, a warning tone or other messages *(text, data,*

image) in response to the detection of motion to the police department or security service. The

use of modem and network in the Ng's system would be able to access to other networks such as

Internet, web, web Brower, Internet provider, or WAN.

Although Ng does not particularly teach the local computer automatically create an

electronic mail message for predetermined user associated with the remote computer, the

electronic message having the image included or attached thereto, and automatically sends the

electronic mail message to the predetermined user via predetermined mailing address; and a

motion detector as claimed.

Maeno teaches the local computer automatically create an electronic mail message for predetermined user associated with the remote computer the electronic message having the image included or attached thereto, and automatically sends the electronic mail message to the predetermined user via predetermined mailing address (*Note figures 1 and 4 create the electronic mail messages including the image (fig. 4) and transmit the created electronic mail message with the image attached thereto to the predetermined electronic mail address, police station, security company), see also col. 2, lines 49-54; col. 4, lines 30-42; col. 9, lines 55-col. 11, line 52). Moreover, Maeno teaches* a motion detector (101 of fig. 1) for producing a motion indication signal, and wherein said local general purpose computer receives the motion indication signal and determines whether an activity condition is present based on the motion indication signal; wherein said motion detector and said camera is directed at the location from approximately the same direction; wherein the camera attached thereto with motion detection (101 and 102 of fig. 1; col. 5, lines 10–37).

Therefore, taking the combined teachings of Ng and Maeno as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Maeno into the system of Ng to transmit the image from the local computer to the remote computer using the email attached thereto with the predetermined email address.

Doing so would allow the system to transmit an image with text messages together from the one place to another locations for viewing in the real time so that the user can save time and reduce cost.

Re claims 2, 30, 43, and 47, Ng teaches wherein said detecting of the presence of the activity condition comprises: comparing the comparison result with a predetermined threshold (102 of fig. 4B); detecting the presence of the activity condition when the comparison result exceeds the predetermined threshold (104 of fig. 4B); and detecting the lack of presence of the activity condition when the comparison result does not exceed the predetermined threshold (106, 108 of fig. 4B).

Re claims 7, 27, and 40, Ng further teaches wherein said notifying further comprises the step of providing a distinctive audio or visual indication on the remote computer to notify the interested user of the receipt of the activity condition after the electronically mailed surveillance image arrives at the remote computer (col. 4, lines 30-38).

Re claim 11, Ng further teaches wherein said remote computer obtains the image that has been transmitted and displays the image on the display device (col. 4, lines 50- 57).

Re claim 12, Ng further teaches wherein said local general-purpose computer determines whether an activity condition is present based on the image (fig. 4B).

Re claims 4, 5, 9, 31, and 44, Ng further teaches wherein said transmitting operates to transmit the surveillance image over the Internet to the remote computer, and the police department *(col. 4)* that would have one of a personal computer and a network server *(30 of fig. 1)*.

Re claims 16-18, Ng further teaches wherein the image and the alarm status information are displayed on a display device of said remote computer (col. 4), and wherein said security system detects an alarm condition, the activity condition is made to be present *(70 and 74 of fig. 3)*; wherein said system further comprises a security system having at least one sensor *(74 of fig.*

3, e.g. where the detector (74) detects and generates an alarm condition and then outputs to the

police department for viewing).

Re claims 28-29, 41-42, Ng further teaches recording device (24 of fig. 1) for storing a

sequence images from the camera (14 of fig. 1) upon detecting the activity condition so as to

obtain a visual record of the alarm condition (col. 10, line 32-col. 11, line16).

Re claim 48, Ng further teaches the message includes a video clip, video signal,

containing images from the camera (14 of fig. 1) that were obtained from the camera during or

proximate in time to when the activity condition was detected (col. 3, lines 24-49), thereby

enabling viewing of the activity condition that caused the signaling of the alarm condition (col.

4, lines 39-57).

3.   Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18, 26-31, and 39-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Ng (US 5,731,832) in view of Parulski et al. (US 6,573,927 B2).

Re claims 1, 8, 26, and 39, Ng teaches a surveillance method for operating a general

purpose computer to provide remote surveillance of an internal area of a building, comprising:

receiving a surveillance image from a local camera directed at the internal area of the

building *(Note a camera (14 of fig. 1) captures an image (16 of fig. 1) and then provides to a*

processor (12 of fig. 1) for processing; see also col. 3, lines 34-44);

a general purpose computer (fig. 2) for comparing the surveillance image with a reference

image to produce a comparison result *(Note the difference logic circuit (68 of fig. 1) of the image*

processor (60 of fig. 3) compares a current image with the reference image to provide the

comparison result to generate an alarm condition by Detector and Alarm Generator (74 of fig.

3); see also col. 6, lines 18-28),

detecting presence of an activity condition based on the comparison result *(Note a*

detector (74 of fig. 3) is detecting motion that occurs (present) in the current image; see also col.

6, lines 29-47),

notifying an interested user of the activity condition when the presence of the activity

condition is detected *(Note the detector (74 of fig. 3) outputs signals (notification) to activate*

alarms, contact a security service, or perform other functions in response to detection of motion

in the image, wherein the detection of motion automatically contact a local police department, a

security service, or particular employees or managers of the building ; see also col. 4, lines 46-

49, and col. 6, lines 40-47),

wherein said notifying includes at least transmitting the surveillance image to a remote

computer *(police department includes a computer fig. 2)*over a global computer network (col. 4,

lines 40-42) automatically when the activity condition is detected *(Note the modem (28 of fig. 1)*

can transmit the image captured from the camera (14 of fig. 1) at the time the motion is detected

to a remote location, see col. 4, lines 52- 57), and

wherein said transmitting includes forming an electronic mail message (Note ***other***

message *would obviously an electronic mail message being transmitted over the network (30 of*

fig. 1) using a telephone line and/or modem; see also col4. lines 49-51; and the modem would

obviously access Internet or Network) having a predetermined mailing address *(Note col. 4,*

lines 43- 49, shows the police department, security service, particular individuals, or

organizations that are considered as the predetermined mailing address), and the predetermined

mailing address being associated with the interested user *(security person, police officer, employee, or manager)*, and

electronically mailing *(transmission over modem is obviously considered electrically mailing)* the surveillance image to the remote computer over the network using the electronic mail message *(Note the modem (28 of fig. 1) can transmit the image to the remote location over the communication medium (30 of fig. 1) when the motion detection occurs)*.

It is noted that Ng teaches the system using modem *(28 of fig. 1)* and network *(30 of fig. 1)* for transmitting audible alarm, visual alarm, a warning tone or other messages *(text, data, image)* in response to the detection of motion to the police department or security service. The use of modem and network in the Ng's system would be able to access to other networks such as Internet, web, web Brower, Internet provider, or WAN.

Although Ng does not particularly teach the local computer automatically create an electronic mail message for predetermined user associated with the remote computer, the electronic message having the image included or attached thereto, and automatically sends the electronic mail message to the predetermined user via predetermined mailing address as claimed.

Parulski teaches the local computer automatically create an electronic mail message for predetermined user associated with the remote computer *(Note figures 3 and 4 show that a user creates the email order (fig. 4) before the camera is taking an image, so when the camera takes picture of the user, the micro computer (29 of fig. 1A) automatically creates an electronic mail message and transmits the created electronic message to the appropriate user's e-mail accounts or others)*, the electronic message having the image included or attached thereto, and

automatically sends the electronic mail message to the predetermined user via predetermined

mailing address *(col. 4, lines 29-39)*.

Therefore, taking the combined teachings of Ng and Parulski as a whole, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Parulski into the

system of Ng to transmit the image from the local computer to the remote computer using the

email attached thereto with the predetermined email address.

Doing so would allow the system to transmit an image with text messages together from

the one place to another locations for viewing in the real time so that the user can save time and

reduce cost.

Re claims 2, 30, 43, and 47, Ng teaches wherein said detecting of the presence of the

activity condition comprises: comparing the comparison result with a predetermined threshold

(102 of fig. 4B); detecting the presence of the activity condition when the comparison result

exceeds the predetermined threshold (104 of fig. 4B); and detecting the lack of presence of the

activity condition when the comparison result does not exceed the predetermined threshold (106,

108 of fig. 4B).

Re claims 7, 27, and 40, Ng further teaches wherein said notifying further comprises the

step of providing a distinctive audio or visual indication on the remote computer to notify the

interested user of the receipt of the activity condition after the electronically mailed surveillance

image arrives at the remote computer (col. 4, lines 30-38).

Re claim 11, Ng further teaches wherein said remote computer obtains the image that has

been transmitted and displays the image on the display device (col. 4, lines 50- 57).

Re claim 12, Ng further teaches wherein said local general-purpose computer determines whether an activity condition is present based on the image (fig. 4B).

Re claims 4, 5, 9, 31, and 44, Ng further teaches wherein said transmitting operates to transmit the surveillance image over the Internet to the remote computer, and the police department *(col. 4)* that would have one of a personal computer and a network server *(30 of fig. 1)*.

Re claims 16-18, Ng further teaches wherein the image and the alarm status information are displayed on a display device of said remote computer (col. 4), and wherein said security system detects an alarm condition, the activity condition is made to be present *(70 and 74 of fig. 3)*; wherein said system further comprises a security system having at least one sensor *(74 of fig. 3, e.g. where the detector (74) detects and generates an alarm condition and then outputs to the police department for viewing)*.

Re claims 28-29, 41-42, Ng further teaches recording device (24 of fig. 1) for storing a sequence images from the camera (14 of fig. 1) upon detecting the activity condition so as to obtain a visual record of the alarm condition (col. 10, line 32-col. 11, line16).

Re claim 48, Ng further teaches the message includes a video clip, video signal, containing images from the camera (14 of fig. 1) that were obtained from the camera during or proximate in time to when the activity condition was detected (col. 3, lines 24-49), thereby enabling viewing of the activity condition that caused the signaling of the alarm condition (col. 4, lines 39-57).

4.   Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ng (US

5,731,832) in view of Parulski et al. (US 6,573,927 B2) as applied to claim 8, and further in view

of Glatt (US 5,926,209).

Re claims 13-15, the combination of Ng and Parulski does not particularly teach a motion

detector a motion detector for producing a motion indication signal, and wherein said local

general purpose computer receives the motion indication signal and determines whether an

activity condition is present based on the motion indication signal; wherein said motion detector

and said camera is directed at the location from approximately the same direction; wherein the

camera attached thereto with motion detection as claimed.

Glatt teaches a motion detector (260 of fig. 4) for producing a motion indication signal,

and wherein said local general purpose computer (240 of fig. 4) receives the motion indication

signal and determines whether an activity condition is present based on the motion indication

signal; wherein said motion detector (260 of fig. 4) and said camera (240 of fig. 4) is directed at

the location from approximately the same direction; wherein the camera (240 of fig. 4) attached

thereto with motion detector (260 of fig. 4).

Taking the combined teachings of Ng, Parulski, and Glatt as a whole, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the motion detector (260 of fig. 4) of

Glatt into the combined system of Ng and Parulski to trigger the camera to take the image when

the motion signal is detected.

Doing so would allow the user to quickly receive an alarm notification an enable review

video image at particularly location where the motion occurs.

5.   Claims 49-50, 52-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ng

(US 5,731,832) in view of Acosta (US 6,166,729).

Re claims 49-50, 52-53, Ng teaches a surveillance method for operating a general

purpose computer to provide remote surveillance of an internal area of a building, comprising:

receiving a surveillance image from a local camera directed at the internal area of the

building *(Note a camera (14 of fig. 1) captures an image (16 of fig. 1) and then provides to a*

processor (12 of fig. 1) for processing; see also col. 3, lines 34-44);

a general purpose computer (fig. 2) for comparing the surveillance image with a reference

image to produce a comparison result *(Note the difference logic circuit (68 of fig. 1) of the image*

processor (60 of fig. 3) compares a current image with the reference image to provide the

comparison result to generate an alarm condition by Detector and Alarm Generator (74 of fig.

3); see also col. 6, lines 18-28),

detecting presence of an activity condition based on the comparison result *(Note a*

detector (74 of fig. 3) is detecting motion that occurs (present) in the current image; see also col.

6, lines 29-47),

notifying an interested user of the activity condition when the presence of the activity

condition is detected *(Note the detector (74 of fig. 3) outputs signals (notification) to activate*

alarms, contact a security service, or perform other functions in response to detection of motion

in the image, wherein the detection of motion automatically contact a local police department, a

security service, or particular employees or managers of the building ; see also col. 4, lines 46-

49, and col. 6, lines 40-47),

wherein said notifying includes at least transmitting the surveillance image to a remote

computer *(police department includes a computer fig. 2)*over a global computer network (col. 4,

lines 40-42) automatically when the activity condition is detected *(Note the modem (28 of fig. 1)*

can transmit the image captured from the camera (14 of fig. 1) at the time the motion is detected

to a remote location, see col. 4, lines 52- 57), and

wherein said transmitting includes forming an electronic mail message (Note *other*

message would obviously an electronic mail message being transmitted over the network (30 of

fig. 1) using a telephone line and/or modem; see also col4. lines 49-51; and the modem would

obviously access Internet or Network) having a predetermined mailing address *(Note col. 4,*

lines 43- 49, shows the police department, security service, particular individuals, or

organizations that are considered as the predetermined mailing address), to inform the *security*

person, police officer, employee, or manager the activity condition (motion detection occurred);

wherein said detecting of the presence of the activity condition comprises: comparing the

comparison result with a predetermined threshold (102 of fig. 4B); detecting the presence of the

activity condition when the comparison result exceeds the predetermined threshold (104 of fig.

4B); and detecting the lack of presence of the activity condition when the comparison result does

not exceed the predetermined threshold (106, 108 of fig. 4B).

It is noted that Ng teaches the system using modem *(28 of fig. 1)* and network *(30 of fig.*

1) for transmitting audible alarm, visual alarm, a warning tone or other messages *(text, data,*

image) in response to the detection of motion to the police department or security service. The

use of modem and network in the Ng's system would be able to access to other networks such as

Internet, web, web Brower, Internet provider, or WAN.

However, Ng does not particularly teach the network comprises the Internet and wherein the remote computer is an Internet Server that stores from plurality of different cameras, and wherein an interested user is able to view at least certain of the images by accessing the Internet server via a web browser application on a user computer as claimed.

Acosta teaches the network (10 of fig. 1) comprises the Internet (20 of fig. 1) and wherein the remote computer (16, 18, 20 of fig. 1) is an Internet Server (16 of fig. 1) that stores images from plurality of different cameras (12 of fig. 1), and wherein an interested user (22 of fig. 1) is able to view at least certain of the images by accessing the Internet server via a web browser application on a user computer (col. 8, lines 1-34).

Takings the combined teachings of Ng and Acosta as a whole, it would have been obvious to incorporate the arranging of elements (12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 of fig. 1) of Acosta into the system of Ng for transmitting the image captured from the camera to the designated address using Internet. Doing so would allow the user to log in or access the Internet based on permissions level to view the real time and stored image.

6.   Claims 62-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ng (US 5,731,832) in view of Acosta (US 6,166,729) as applied to claim 58, and further in view of Glatt (US 5,926,209).

Re claims 62-66, the combination of Ng and Acosta does not particularly teach a motion detector a motion detector for producing a motion indication signal, and wherein said local general purpose computer receives the motion indication signal and determines whether an activity condition is present based on the motion indication signal; wherein said motion detector

and said camera is directed at the location from approximately the same direction; wherein the camera attached thereto with motion detection as claimed.

Glatt teaches a motion detector (260 of fig. 4) for producing a motion indication signal, and wherein said local general purpose computer (240 of fig. 4) receives the motion indication signal and determines whether an activity condition is present based on the motion indication signal; wherein said motion detector (260 of fig. 4) and said camera (240 of fig. 4) is directed at the location from approximately the same direction; wherein the camera (240 of fig. 4) attached thereto with motion detector (260 of fig. 4).

Taking the combined teachings of Ng, Acosta, and Glatt as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the motion detector (260 of fig. 4) of Glatt into the combined system of Ng and Acosta to trigger the camera to take the image when the motion signal is detected.

Doing so would allow the user to quickly receive an alarm notification an enable review video image at particularly location where the motion occurs.
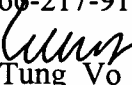
Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See the previous Office Action

.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tung Vo whose telephone number is 571-272-7340. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on 571-272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tung Vo
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2613